The Literary Miscellany.

Nº. 111.

CONTAINING

- 1. The Story of La Roche.
- 2. Ethelgar, a Saxon Story,
- 3. Gray's Elegy in a Country Church-yard.
- 4. The Repentance of Paffion.



PHILADELPHIA:

Printed at the Office of W. W. Woodward, for T. Stephens, No. 57, South Second Street.

DIE STORY OF LA BORRE

been to the state of the state

relation of the restricts of the state of th

THE STORY OF LA ROCHE.

MORE than forty years ago an English Philofopher whose works have been read and admired by all Europe, resided at a little town in France. Some disappointments in his native country had first driven him abroad; and he was afterwards induced to remain there, from having sound, in this retreat, where the connections even of mation and language we e avoided, a perfect seclusion and retirement highly savorable to the development of abstract subjects, in which he excelled all the writers of his time.

Perhaps, in the structure of such a mind as Mr.—'s, the finer and more delically fensibilities are seldem known to have place, or, if originally implianted there, are in a great measure extinguished by the exertions of intense study and profound investigation. Hence the idea of philosophy and unfeelingness being united, has become proverbial; and in common language, the former word is often used to express the latter.—Our philosopher has been centured by some, as deficient in warmth and seeing; but the mildness of his manners has been allowed by all;

and it is certain, that, if he was not eafily melted into compassion, it was, at least, not distinctly

to awaken his benevolence.

One morning, while he fat bufied in those speculations which afterwards aftonished the world, an old female domestic, who ferved him for a house-keeper, brought him word, that an elderly gentleman and his daughter had arrived in the village, the preceding evening, on their way to some diffant country, and that the father had been suddenly seized in the night with a dangerous disorder, which the people of the inn where they lodged feared would prove mortal: that the had been fent for, as having some knowledge in medicine, the village-furgeon being then abfent; and that it was truly piteous to fee the good old man, who feemed not fo much afflicted by his own distress, as by that which it caused to his daughter .- Her mafter laid afide the volume in his hand, and broke off the chain of ideas it had inspired. His night-gown was exchanged for a coat; and he followed his gouvernante to the fick man's apartment.

Twas the best in the little inn where they lay, but a paltry one notwithstanding. Mr.

was obliged to stoop as he entered it. It was shoored with earth; and above were the joists, not plaistered, and hung with cobwebs.—On a stockbed, at one end, lay the old man he came to visit; at the foot of it sat his daughter. She was dressed in a clean white bed-gown; her dark locks hung loosely over it as she bent forward, watching the languid looks of her father. Mr.

and his housekeeper had stood some moments in the room without the young lady's be-

ments in the room without the young lady's being sensible of their entering it.— Mademolfelle!' said the old woman at last, in a soft tone.—She turned, and shewed one of the finest

faces in the world .- It was touched, not spoiled with forrow; and when the perceived a ftranger, whom the old woman now introduced to her, a blush at first, and then the gentle ceremonial of native politeness, which the affliction of the time tempered but did not extinguish, crossed it for a moment, and changed its expression. 'Twas fweetness all, however; and our philosopher felt if ftrongly. It was not a time for words; he offered his fervices in a few fincere ones. ' Monfieur lies miserably ill here,' faid the gouvernante; 'if he could possibly be moved any where.'-'Ifhe could be moved to our house,' said her master. - He had a spare bed for a friend; and there was agarret room unoccupied, text to the gouvernante's. It was contrived accordingly. The fcrnples of the stranger, who could look scruples, though he could not speak them, were overcome; and the balhful reluctance of his daughter gave way to her belief of its use to her father. The fick man was wrapt in blankets, and carried across the street to the English gentleman's. The old woman helped his daughter to nurse him there. The furgeon, who arrived foon after, prescribed a little; and nature did much for him: in a week he was able to thank his benefactor.

a

By that time his host had learned the name and character of his guest. He was a Protestant clergyman of Switzerland, called La Ruchs, a widower, who had lately buried his wife, after a long and lingering illness for which travelling had been prescribed; and was now returning home, after an inessectual and melancholy journey with his only child the daughter we have mentioned.

He was a devout man, as became his profession. He postessed devotion in all its warmth, but with

none of its asperity; I mean that asperity which men, called devout, sometimes indulge in .- Mr. though he felt no devotion, never quarrelled with it in others .- His gouvernance joined the old man and his daughter in the prayers and thankfgivings which they put up on his recovery: for fhe too was a heretic, in the phrase of the village .- The philosopher walked out, with his long staff and his dog, and left them to their prayers and thankfgivings .- " My mafter ' faid the old woman, ' alas, he is not a Chriftian; but he is the best of unbelievers.'- Not a christian!' exclaimed Mademoiselle La Roche; vet he faved my father! Heaven blefs him for't : I would he were a Christian !'- There is a pride in human knowledge, my child, faid her father, 'which often blinds men to the fublime truths of revelation: hence oppofers of Christianity are found among men of virtuous lives, as well as among those of diffipated and licentious characters. Nay, fometimes, I have known the latter more eali-Ty converted to the true faith than the former; because the fume of passion is more easily diffipated than the mift of false theory and delufive fpeculation.'- But Mr. - ,' faid his daughter, 'alas! my father, he shall be a Christian before he dies.'--- She was interrupted by the arrival of their landlord .- He took her hand with an air of kindness : fhe drew it away from him in filence; threw down her eyes to the ground ; and left the room .--- I have been thanking God,' faid the good La Roche, for my recovery.' That is right, replied his landlord .- 'I would not wish,' continued the old man hesitatingly, to think otherwise: did . Gould barely be fatisfied with my recovery,

s as a continuation of life, which it may be, is onot a real good :- alas! I may live to wish 1 had died; that you had left me to die, fir, 4 inftead of kindly relieving me (he clasped Mr. 4 ---- 's hand); -- but, when I look on this reconvated being as the gift of the Almighty, [· feel a far different fentiment-my heart dilates with gratitude and love to him: it is prepared for doing his will, not as a duty, but as a pleafure; and regards every breach of it, not with difapprobation but with horror .-- You fay fright, my dear fir,' replied the philosopher: but you are not yet re-established enough to talk much-you must take care of your health, and neither fludy nor preach for fome time. I have been thinking over a scheme that ftruck me to-day, when you mentioned · your intended departure. I never was in Swite zerland; I have a great mind to accompany your daughter and you into that country. I will help to take care of you by the road : for, as I was your first physician, I hold myself respon-" fible for your cure.' La Roche's eyes glittened at the proposal; his daughter was called in and told of it. She was equally pleased with her father; for they really loved their landlard -not perhaps the lefs for his infidelity; at leaft that circumstance mixed a fort of pity with their regard to him-their fouls were not of a mould for harsher feelings; hatred never dwelt in

They travelled by short stages: for the philofopher was as good as his word, in taking care that the old man should not be fatigued. The party had time to be well acquainted with one another; and their friendship was increased by acquaintance. La Roche sound a degree of simplicity and gentleness in his companion.

for

He

fed

211

to

for

pe

th

fre

be

hi

hi

66

fo

CE

th

16

V

which is not always annexed to the character of a learned or a wife man. His daughter, who was prepared to be afraid of him, was equally undeceived. She found in him nothing of that felf-importance which superior parts, or great cultivation of them, is apt to confer. He talked of every thing but philosophy or religion; he seemed to enjoy every pleasure and amusement of ordinary life, and to be interested in the most common topics of discourse; when his knowledge or learning at any time appeared, it was delivered with the utmost plainness, and without the least shadow of dogmatism.

On his part, he was charmed with the fociety of the good clergyman and his lovely daughter. He found in them the guileless manner of the earliest times, with the culture and accomplishment of most refined ones. Every better feeling, warm and vivid; every ungentle one, repressed or overcome. He was not addicted to love; but he felt himself happy in being the friend of Mademoiselle La Roche, and sometimes envied her father the possession of such a child.

After a journey of eleven days, they arrived at the dwelling of La Roche. It was fituated in one of those valleys of the canton of Berne, where nature seems to repose, as it were, in quiet, and has inclosed her retreat with mountains inaccessible.—A stream, that spent its sury in the hills above, ran in front of the house; and a broken water-sall was seen through the wood that covered its sides: below, it circled round a tusted plain, and formed a little lake in front of a village, at the end of which appeared the spire of La Roche's church, rising above a clump of beeches.

Mr. —— enjoyed the beauty of the fcene; but to his companions it recalled the memory of a wife and parent they had loft.—The o'd man's forrow was filent; his daughter fobb'd and wept. Her father took her hand, kissed it twice, preffed it to his bosom, threw up his eyes to heaven; and, having wiped off a tear that was just about to drop from each, began to point out to his guest some of the most striking objects which the profpect assorbed. The philosopher interpreted all this; and he could but slightly censure the creed from which it arose.

They had not been long arrived, when a number of La Roche's parishioners, who had heard of his return, came to the house to see and welcome him. The honest folks were awkward, but sincere, in their professions of regard.—They made some attempts at condolence;—it was too delicate for their handling; but La Roche took it in good part. 'It has pleased God,' said he; and they saw he had settled the matter with himfelf.—Philosophy could not have done so much

with a thousand words.

of

- of

of

e -

> It was now evening, and the good peafants were about to depart, when a clock was heard to ftrike feven; and the hour was followed by a particular chime. The country folks, who had come to welcome their paftor, turned their looks towards him at the found; he explained their meaning to his gueft. 'That is the fignal,' faid he, for our evening exercise; this is one of the nights of the week in which some of my parishioners are wont to join in it; a little ruftic faloon ferves for the chapel of our family, and fuch of the good people as are with us; -if ' you chuse rather to walk out, I will furnish 'you with an attendant; or here are a few old books that may afford some entertainment within.'- By no means,' answered the philoso-

aue

WOL

the

it.

fo c

it n

the

the

6 V

(p

6 1

6 i

.

6 1

6. 1

4.

pher; I will attend Ma'moifelle at her devo-'tions.'- 'She is our organist,' faid La Roches our neighbourhood is the country of mulical mechanism; and I have a small organ fitted up for the purpose of affishing our finging."- 'Th an additional inducement,' replied the other; and they walked into the room together .- Ar the end stood the organ mentioned by La Roche; before it was a curtain, which his daughter drew alide; and, placing herfelf on a feat within, and drawing the curtain close fo as to fave her the awkwardness of an exhibition, began a voluntary, folemn and beautiful in the highest degree. Mr. --- was no mufician; but he was not altogether infentible to mutic: this fastened on his mind more frongly, from its beauty being unexpected. The folemn prelude introduced a hymn, in which fuch of the audience as could fing immediately joined; the words were mostly taken from holy writ; it spoke the praises of God, and his care of good men. Something was faid of the death of the just, of fuch as die in the Lord. The organ was touched with a hand less firm ,-it paused; it ceased ;-and the sobbing of Ma'moiselle La Koche was heard in its stead. Her father gave a fign for flopping the pfalmody, and role to pray. He was discomposed at firk, and his voice faltered as he fpoke; but his heart was in his words, and his warmth overcome his embarrassinent. He addressed a Being whom he loved; and he spoke for those he loved. His parishioners catched the ardour of the good old man; even the philosopher felt himself moved, and forgot for a moment, to think why he should not.

theory; and his guelt was averse from disputation; their discourse, therefore, did not lead to 0-

18

is

1

he

2

W

nd he

1-

e.

-

is

(-

n,

-

n

d

of

1.

13

g l.

2

t

3

d

questions concerning the belief of either, yet would the old man sometimes speak of his, from the sulness of a heart impressed with its force, and wishing to spread the pleasure he enjoyed in it. The ideas of his God, and his Saviour, were so congenial to his mind, that every emotion of it naturally awaked them. A philosopher might have called him an enthusiast; but if he possessed the servour of enthusiasts, he was guiltless of their bigotry. "Our Father which art in hea"yen!" might the good man say—for he selt it—and all mankind were his brethren.

' You regret my friend,' faid he to Mr .----, when my daughter and I talk of the exquisite pleasure derived from music; you regret your want of mulical powers and mulical feelings: it is a department of foul, you fay, which na-' ture has almost denied you, which, from the effects you fee it have on others, you are fure must be highly delightful .- Why should not the fame thing be faid of religion? Trust me I feel it in the fame way; an energy, an inspiration, which I would not lofe for all the bleffings of fense, or enjoyments of the world; yet, so far from lestening my relish of the pleasures of life, methinks I feel it heighten them all. The thought of receiving it from God, adds the · bleffing of fentiment to that of fensation in every good thing I posses; and when calamities overtake me-and I have had my share it confers a dignity on my affliction, 6 fo lifts me above the world.-Man, I know, is but a worm-yet, methinks, I am then allied to God!'-It would have been inhuman in our philosopher to have clouded, even with a doubt, the fun-shine of this belief.

His discourse, indeed, was very remote from metaphysical disquisition, or religious contro-

OF

R

re

of

le

C

ti

W

E

e

verfy .- Of all men I ever knew, his ordinary conversation was the least tinctured with pedantry, or liable to disputation. With La Roche and his daughter it was perfectly familiar. The country round them, the manners of the village, the comparison of both with those of England, remarks on the works of favorite authors, on the fentiments they conveyed, and the passions they excited, with many other topics in which there was an equality or alternate advantage among the speakers, were the subjects they talked on. Their hours, too, of riding and walking, were many, in which Mr. ----, as a stranger, was shewn the remarkable scenes and curiofities of the country They would fometimes make little expeditions, to contemplate, in different attitudes, those aftonishing mountains, the cliffs of which covered with eternal fnows, and fometimes shooting into fantastic shapes, form the termination of most of the Swifs prospects. Our philosopher asked many questions as to their natural history and productions. La Roche observed the fublimity of the ideas which the view of their flupendous fummits, inaccessible to mortal foot, was calculated to infpire, which naturally, faid he, leads the mind to that Being by whom their foundations were laid. They 4 are not feen in Flanders!' faid Ma'moifelle, with a figh. 'That's an odd remark,' faid Mr. -, fmiling .- She blufhed; and he enquired no farther.

'Twas with regret he left a fociety in which he found himself so happy; but he settled with La Roche and his daughter a plan of correspondence; and they took his promise, that if ever he came within fifty leagues of their dwelling, he should

travel those fifty leagues to visit them.

y dee eyes esf

About three years after, our philosopher was on a visit at Geneva; the promise he made to La Roche and his daughter, on his former vifit, was recalled to his mind, by the view of that range of mountains, on a part of which they had often looked together. There was a reproach too, conveyed along with the recollection, for his having failed to write to either for feveral months paft. The truth was, that indolence was the habit most natural to him, from which he was not easily roused by the claims of correspondence either of his friends or of his enemies : When the latter drew their pens in controverly, they were often unanswered as well as the former. While he was hesitating about a visit to La Ruche, which he wished to make, but found the effort rather too much for him, he received a letter from the old man, which had been forwarded to him from Paris, where he had then fixed his residence. It contained a gentle complaint of Mr. -- 's want of punctuality, but an affurance of continued gratitude for his former good offices; and as a friend whom the writer confidered interested in his family, it informed him of the approaching nuptials of Ma'moifelle La Roche, with a young man, a relation of her own, and formerly a pupil of her father's, of the most amiable dispositions, and respectable character. Attached from their earliest years, they had been feparated by his joining one of the fublidiary regiments of the Canton, then in the fervice of a foreign power. In this fituation he had diffinguished himself as much for courage and military fkill, as for the other endowments which he had cultivated at home. The term of his fervice was now expired; and they expected him to return in a few weeks, when the old man No. III.

hoped, as he expressed it in his letter, to join their hands, and see them happy before he died.

Our philosopher felt himself interested in this event; but he was not, perhaps, altogether so happy in the tidings of Ma'moiselle La Roche's marriage, as her father supposed him.—Not that he was ever a lover of the lady's; but he thought her one of the most amiable women he had seen; and there was something in the idea of her being another's for ever, that struck him, he knew not why, like a disappointment.—After some little speculation on the matter, however, he could look on it as a thing sitting, if not quite agreeable, and determined on this visit to see his

old friend and his daughter happy.

On the last day of his journey, different accidents had retarded his progress; he was benighted before he reached the quarter in which La His guide, however, was well Roche relided. acquainted with the road; and he found himfelf at laft, in view of the lake which I have before described, in the neighbourhood of La Roche's dwelling. A light gleamed on the water, that seemed to proceed from the house; it moved flowly along as he proceeded up the fide of the lake; and at last he saw it glimmer through the trees, and ftop at some distance from the place where he then was. He supposed it some piece of bridal merriment, and pushed on his horse, that he might be a spectator of the scene; but he was a good deal shocked, on approaching the spot, to find it proceed from the torch of a perfon clothed in the drefs of an attendant on a funeral, and accompanied by feveral others, who, like him, feemed to have been employed in the rites of fepulture.

On Mr. _____'s making enquiry who was the person they had been burying? one of them,

1

with an accent more mournful than is common to their profession, answered, 'Then you knew ont Mademoiselle, Sir!-you never beheld a 'lovelier. La Roche?' exclaimed he in reply-'Alas! it was fhe indeed?'-The appearance of furprife and grief which his countenance affumed, attracted the notice of the peafant with whom he talked .- He came up closer to Mr. . 'I perceive, Sir, you were acquainted with Mademoifelle La Ruche.' -- Acquainted with her !- Good God !- when-how-where did fhe die ?- Where is her father ?- She died, fir, of heart-break, I believe, the young gentleman to whom the was foon to have been married, was killed in a duel by a French officer, his intimate companion; and to whom, before their quarrel, he had often done the greatest favours. Her worthy father bears her death, as he has often told us a Christian should: he is even so composed as to be now in his pulpit ready to deliver a few exhortations to his parishioners, as is the custom with us on such occasions; Follow me, fir; and you shall hear him.'-He followed the man without anfwering.

The church was dimly lighted, except near, the pulpit, where the venerable La Roche was feated. His people were now lifting up their voices in a pfalm to that Being whom their pafter had taught them ever to blefs and to revere La Roche fat, his figure bending gently focward, his eyes half closed, lifted up in filent devotion. A lamp, placed near him, threw its light strong on his head, and marked the shadowy lines of age across the paleness of his brow, thinly co-

vered with grey hairs.

The music ceased, -La Roche sat for a moment, and nature wrung a few tears from him. His

people were loud in their grief. Mr. --- was not less affected than they .- La Roche arose .-Father of mercies!' faid he, forgive these tears: assist thy servant to lift up his foul to thee : to lift to thee the fouls of thy people !-" My friends! it is good fo to do: at all feafons it is good; but, in the days of our diffress, what a privilege it is! Well faith the facred book, " Truft in the Lord; at all times truft in the Lord." When every other support fails us, when the fountains of worldly comfort are dried up, let us then feek those living waters which flow from the throne of God .- 'Tis only from the belief of the goodness and wisdom of ' a Supreme Being, that our calamities can be borne in that manner which becomes a man. · Human wisdom is here of little use; for in proportion as it bestows comfort, it represses feeling, without which we may cease to be hurt by calamity, but we shall also cease to enjoy happiness .- I will not bid you be infensible, my friends! I cannot, if I would' (his tears flowed afresh)- I feel too much myself; and I am not ashamed of my feelings: but therefore may I the more willingly be heard; therefore have I prayed God to give me frength to fpeak to you; to direct you to him, not with empty words, but with these tears; not from speculation, but from experience,-that while you fee me fuffer, you may know also my confolation.

'You behold the mourner of his only child,
the last earthly stay and blessing of his decliining years! Such a child too!—It becomes not
me to speak of her virtues; yet it is but gratitude to mention them, because they were exerted towards myself.—Not many days ago
you saw her young, beautiful, virtuous, and

Š

d

S

8

of

e

2.

n

e

15

ut

;

th

ot

10

at

d,

1-

ot

1-

K-

go nd

fo I

happy ;-ye who are parents will judge of my felicity then, -ye will judge of my afflictions 6, now. But I look towardshim who ftruck me: I fee the hand of a father amidft the chaffening of my God -Oh! could I make you feel what it is to pour out the heart, when it is preffed down with many forrows, to pour it out with confidence to him, in whose hands are life and death; on whose power awaits all that the first enjoys; and in contemplation of whom disappears all that the last can inflict !- For we are not as those who die without hope; we know that our Redeemer liveth, -that we shall · live with him, with our friends his fervants, in that bleffed land where forrew is unknown, and happiness is endless as it is perfect .- Go then; mourn not for me; I have not loft my child; but a little while, and we shall meet again, never to be separated .- But ye are also ' my children: Would ye that I should grieve " without comfort ?-- So live as the lived; that, when your death cometh, it may be the death of the righteous, and your latter end like his.'

Such was the exhortation of La Rache; his audience answered it with their tears. The good old man had dried up his at the altar of the Lord; his countenance had lost its sadness, and assumed the glow of faith and of hope.—M.—followed him into his house. The inspiration of the pulpit was past; at sight of him the scenes they had last met in rushed again on his mind; La Rache threw his arms round his neck, and watered it with his tears. The other was equally affected; they went together, in silence, into the passour where the evening service was wont to be performed.—The curtains of the organ were open; La Rache started back

at the fight .- " Oh! my friend!" faid he; and his tears burft forth again. Mr. - had now recollected himself; he stept forward, and threw the curtains close-the old man wiped off his tears; and, taking his friend's hand, 'you ' fee my weakness,' said he; 'tis the weakness of humanity; but my comfort is not therefore loft.'- 'I heard you,' faid the other, ' in the pulpit ; I rejoice that fuch confolation is yours .- It is, my friend, faid he ; 'and I truft I shall ever hold it fast :- if there are any who doubt our faith, let them think of what importance religion is to calamity, and forbear to weaken its force; if they cannot restore our happiness, let them not take away " the folace of our affliction.

Mr.——'s heart was smitten;—and I have heard him, long after confess, that there were moments when the remembrance overcame him even to weakness; when, amidst all the pleasures of philosophical discovery, and the pride of literary same, he recalled to his mind the venerable figure of the good La Roche, and wished that he had never doubted.

the section of the first section of the Section of

South Court are at 1 to well findings twent

AND STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P

ETHELGAR.

A SAZON STORY.

+-

IS not for thee, O man! to murmur at the will of the Almighty. When the thunders roar, the lightnings shine on the rising waves, and the black clouds fit on the brow of the lefty hill; who then protects the flying deer, fwift as a fable cloud, toft by the whiftling winds, leaping over the rolling floods, to gain the hoary wood, whilst the lightnings shine on his cheft, and the wind rides over his horns ? When the wolf roars, terrible as the voice of the Severn, moving majestic as the nodding forests on the brow of Michel-flow; who then commands the sheep to follow the fwain, as the beams of light attend upon the morning? Know, O man! that God fullers not the least member of his work to perish, without answering the purpose of their ereation. The evils of life, with fome are bleffings; and the plant of death healeth the wound of the fword. Doth the fea of trouble and affliction everwhelm thy foul? look unto the Lord; thou shalt fland firm in the days of temptation, as the lofty hill of Kinwulf; in vain shall the waves beat against thee, thy rock shall stand.

Comely as the white rocks, bright as the flat of the evening, tall as the onk open the brew of the mountain, feft as the flowers of dow that full upon the flowers of the field, Ethelgar scott, the glary of Evanceatie". Noble were his aleathers, as the palace of the great Kearles. His foul with the lark, every morning after ded the faset, and sported in the clouds. When firelling down the fleep mountain, wrapt in a flower of faunging dew, evening came crerping to the plain; cloting the flowers of the day, flowing her pearly flawers agon the rudility trees; then was his woice heard in the grove, as the woice of the nightingue upon the hamiliant-foray. He fang the works of the Lord; the bollow runts pointed in his be votions, the first denced to his too to the rolling years, in various scattles best confess him man. He faw Egwins to the Wale ; his foul was afterefted, as the British who fied before the Sward of Kennick. She was tail as the somering tim, fastery as a brack count Burding into thunders fair at the wronght ownels of the earth; gentle, and fivest, at the morning breeze; beauteous, as the fant, binfing, Hise the vites of the west ther foul, as fair as the aware curtain of heaven. She for Eite part her fort foul melical, as the signing fover before the fam. The forme of St. Catheert anded the my the spinutes fled on the golden wings of bills. Misse hursed shows had decked the flay, when Blyar law the light. He was like a young plant whose the mountain's lide, or the fun hid in a eloud: he falt the direction of his fire; and I will as the lightnings of heaven, purficul the wild bear of the wood. The more awake the fan; who thesping from the mountain's prem, thous

200 his ruddy locks upon the libring daws. Alger arole from fleep; he to zed his fixed and (peats and it sed to the chance. As waters (willisty fallarg down a craygy rack, I raged young hogas through the wood ; the wild bow his his focus, and the fire died at his first. From the thicket a wolf arofe, his eyes flaming like two flams. He coursed like the poice of a temper : hunger made him furious; and he fied, like a falling mercer, to the war. Like a the decision teaming a Wark fork, Aligar duried his fires through his heart. The wolf raged like the voice of many waters; land felizing Alger by the throat, be Supply the regions of the wellet - The wolf the ed appending body - Rivelyn and Egwana waythey were like the rains of the fpring; former for upon them as the black clouds upon the mousetrius of death; but the power of God fittles their bearts

The golden few tode to the highest of his power er; the syr e perferred me goe; and the juley prope configured the eyes. Exhibited and Equite post their way to the mountain's lide, like two firs that more through the foy. The farmers grew beneath their fort; the trees forest out their leaves; the firs played upon the rolling brook; the winds gently pelled along. Dark, pirchy clouds, seiled the free of the fax : the winds reased like the suits of a burtles the failt half defended to the ground; the lightnings broke from the fable clouds, and golded the darkknown corners of the day; the counter throw the long monatches; the tall towers nodded to their foothed was the besting with divide hime whileling wind; the broken rowers had in confusion sword the mountain's file, Ethelger and Egwisa fought the facted finder; the bleak winds toward over their heads, and the waters rat over

pea

aro

wa

the

their feet. Swift from the dark cloud the lightning came; the skies blushed at the fight. Exwing stood on the brow of the lofty hill, like an oak in the spring; the lightnings danced about her garments, and the blashing stame blackened her face. The shades of death swam before her eyes; and she fell breathless down the black steep rock; the sea received her body, and she

rolled down with the roaring water.

Ethelgar flood terrible as the mountain of Maindip. The waves of despair harrowed up his fool, as the roaring Severn plows the fable fand: wild as the evening wolf, his eyes shone like the red vapours in the valley of the dead; borror fat upon his brow. Like a bright far shooting through the sky, he plunged from the lofty brow of the hill; like a tall oak, breaking from the roaring wind. St. Cuthbert appeared in the air. The black clouds fled from the fky; the fun gilded the spangled meadows; the lofty pine flood till; the violets of the vale gently moved to the foft voice of the wind; the fun those on the bubbling brook. The faint, arrayed in glory, caught the falling mortal: as the foft dow of the morning hangs upon the lofty elm, he bore him to the fandy beach, whilst the ica roared beneath his feet. Ethelgar opened his eyes, like the grey orbs of the morning folding up the black mantle of the night .- 'Know, O 'man !' faid the member of the bleffed, 'to fabmit to the will of God! He is terrible, as the face of the earth, when the waters funk to their habitations; gentle, as the facred covering of the oak; fecret, as the bottom of the great deep; just, as the rays of the morning. Learn that thou art a man, nor repine at the stroke of the Almighty; for God'is as

'just as he is great.' The holy vision disap-peared, as the atoms fly before the sun. Ethelgar arose, and bent his way to the college of Kenewalcin; there he flourishes, as a hoary oak in the wood of Arden. Chatterton.

So electrical life of the second seco as however any the server and a server the of the same of the same of the the state of the s and the second s but but the same of the same o

and the second second second second The state of the s the state of the s The second secon and the same of the same of the same A service

the second of the second second second

to another other to the control of t

No more flight

TORIS STREET

WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCH-YARD.

++

Mark at the mark of the transfer of the HO

THE curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd wind flowly oe'r the lea,
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darknefs and to me.

Now fades the glimm'ring landscape on the fight, And all the air a folemn stillness holds, Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight, And drowfy tinklings bull the distant folds;

Save that, from yonder ivy mautied tow'r,
The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of fuch, as wand'ring near her fecret bow'r,
Molest her ancient solitary reign.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade, Where heaves the turf in many a mouldring Each in his narrow cell for ever laid, [heap, The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The fwallow twitt'ring from the draw-built [filed,

The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouze them from their lowly
[bed.

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn, Or busy housewise ply her evining care; No children run to list their sire's return, Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their team asseld!
How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy
[stroke!

Let not ambition mock their useful toil, Their homely joys, and destiny obscure; Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile, The short and simple annals of the poor.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r,
And all that beauty all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Nor you, ye proud! impute to these the fault,
If mem'ry o'er their tomb no trophies raise,
Where thro' the long-drawn aide and fretted

[vault,

The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

Can floried urn or animated buft

Back to its manfior will the fleeting breath?

Can Honour's vaice provoke the filent duft.

Or Flatt'ry footh the dull coid ear of Death?

Perhaps in this neglected fpot is laid

Some heart once pregnant with celeftial fire;

No. III. C.

Hands that the rod of empire might have Tway'd, Or wak'd to extacy the living lyre.

But knowledge to their eyes her ample page, ? Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll; Chill penury repress'd their noble rage, And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem of pureft ray ferene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unfeen,
And waste its sweetness on the defart air.

Some village-Hampden, that with dauntless

The little tyrant of his fields withstood; some mute inglorious Milton here may rest, Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood.

The threats of pain and ruin to despise,

To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,

And read their hist'ry in a nation's eyes,

Their lot forbad; nor circumferib'd alone
Their growing virtues, but their crimes confin'd:

Forbade to wade through flaughter to a throne, And shut the gates of mercy on mankind;

The struggling pangs of conscious truth to hide, To quench the blushes of ingenuous shaine, Or heap the shrine of luxury and pride With incense kindled at the muse's stame.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. Their fober willes never learn'd to stray;

Along the cool fequester'd vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

Yet e'en these bones from insult to protect.

Some frail memorial still crected nigh,
With uncouth rhimes and shapeless sculpture deck'd,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

Their name, their years, spelt by th' unletter'd muse, The place of same and elegy supply;

And many a holy text around the firews,

That teach the ruftic moralist to die.

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing anxious being e'er resign'd,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day
Nor cast one longing ling'ring look behind?

On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
Ev'n from the tomb the voice of nature cries,
Ev'n in our albes live the wonted fires.

For, thee, who mindful of th' unhonor'd dead Doft in these lines their artless tale relate, If chance, by lonely contemplation led, Some kindred spirit shall inquire thy fate

Baply fome hoary headed fwain may fay,
Oft' have we feen him at the peep of dawn
Brushing with hasty steps the dews away,
To meet the fun upon the upland lawn.

There at the foot of yonder nodding beech,
That wreaths its old fantaftic roots to high,

- His liftlefs length at noontide would be firetch,
 And pore upon the brook that babbles by.
- ' Hard by you wood, now finiling as in fcorn,
 ' Mutt'ring his wayward fancies he would rove:
- Now drouping; woeful wan! like one forlorn,
 Or craz'd with care, or crofs'd in hopeless love.
- One morn I miss'dhim on the 'accustom'd hill,
 Along the heath and near his fav'rite tree:
- Another came ; nor yet beside the rill,
 - ' Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he:
- · The next, with dirges due, in fad array
 - Slow thro' the church-way path we faw him
- Approach and read (for thou canft read) the lay, Gray'd on the flone beneath you aged thorn.

THE EPITAPH.

PORTS PORTS

ERE rests his head upon the lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and to same unknown;
Fair science frown'd not on his humble birth,
And melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Large was his bounty, and his foul fincere;
Heav'n did a recompense as largely fend;
He gave to mis'ry all he had, a tear,
He gain'd from Heav'n ('twas all he wish'd)
(a friend.

No further feek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
(There they alike in trembling hope repose)
The bosom of his Father and his God.

Gray.

In'D IN SUCTHE COME OF THE TRAIL

INDICATED TO STRAINSTER AND

REPENTANCE OF PASSION.

[The following Poem, in a diffant part of the world, had fast for its foundation. The lovers, they describbed, parted with the emotions the flory gives them. The dialogue only is fanciful: it is the form which the author adopted, as the best manner of conveying it to the public.]

Ab death has we all the set answer

And does my HARRIET fill adhere
To wear affliction's garb alone?
Still does she hold her spoiler dear,
And prize his peace who broke her own?
Still will she strive his pangs to heal,
Who all her youthful honours tore;
And near his pillow constant kneel.
When ev'ry power to please is o'er?

SHE. SHE

And does my love, unkind, suppose
I e'er would leave his lonely bed;
Forfake the youth my heart has chose,
And sly because his health is fled?
And will he, sunk in deep despair,
Believe his HARRIOT loves no more?

_

Or think, while she can soothe one care, That ev'ry power to please is o'er?

HE.

Ah! cease to prop my woe-worn head!
Shun the sad wretch thou canst not save;
Nor hover round that guilty bed,
Where martyr'd Virtue sound its grave:
Here sunk the glories of thy youth,
Each blooming honor doom'd to fall,
Here Treachery triumph'd over Truth,
And here stern Death shall expiate all.

SRE.

Ah! cease to wound my heart anew!
Still if thou bend'st at Sorrow's shrine,
Again thy HARRIOT thou'lt undo,
For HARRIOT's life is wrapt in thine.
Had I ten thousand wrongs endur'd,
And that lov'd cheek one tear let fall,
That single tear each pang had cur'd—
—One tender sigh would expiate all.

SEE.

O spurn me!—case my heart with steel—Give just refeatment all its force;
Nor by such kindness make me feel
The torture of severe remorfe.
Why in life's early happy day,
When health and joy gave means to bless,
Why did I heedless turn away
From her who lov'd to such excess?

SHE.

D

Lament no more, my bosom'd friend;
Thy error's past, thy cares should cease:
Corroding thought awhile suspend,
And nurtur'd hope shall beam with peace.
Thy kind, thy gentle HARRIOT sues,—
Clings round thy arm with fond cares:
Nature will ev'ry fault excuse,
And sweetly pardon Love's excess.

HE.

Too tender, too relenting fair!
My fuilt can never be forgot:
Unpitying Love would fcorn my prayer,
And injur'd Nature owns me not.
When in the fondingenuous hour,
Thy native tenderness was shewn,
How did I meanly sport with power!
Betray thy love, and shame my own.

SHE.

Hear me, thou perfevering man!

Hear what thy HARRIOT firmly fwears:—

If courted death must be thy plan,

Remember, 'twill but prelude hers.

Here will she wait thy final dot m;—

Then, drench'd in tears, and desp'rate grown,

Stretch'd o'er thy corse, in life's first bloom,

Forget thy love, and end her own.

HE.

Lend me thy aid to combat fate:

For thy dear fake I'll firive to live!

Draw near me—help—oh! 'tis too late—
Take the last kiss I now can give.

Wan is that cheek you oft' have press'd,
And dim those eyes you lov'd so well;

And the hard pang that rends my breast
My faltering tongue can scarcely tell.

ä

SHE.

Here—on this bosom rest thy head—
Speak—look on me—and breathe once more.
His pulse is still—O heav'n! he's dead!—
Fate!—do thy worst!—the consist's o'er!

Arley.

A to a second of the second of



